

R.23-m
D-02/08

Test-01

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good content
in most ques
but you need to
include views of
scholars & commentaries
more offer

26/7

SECTION-A

1.

(a) Gandhi was a proponent of decentralized governance wherein small, self-sufficient village republics based on rural economy, collective decision making and value of manual labour were centered around the village panchayat. Gandhi argued that a ~~strong~~ decent self rule at the grassroots level from which authority flowed rather than a parliament dictating the policies unilaterally; in that sense, sovereignty belonged to the people at the lowest rung rather than to the parliament.

Why was
the present
of
Parliamentary
system?

4

(b) M. N. Roy, the radical humanist played a stellar role in placing Marxism in the context of nationalist struggle of India. Modern Indian politics focused as it was on a democratic struggle led by national leaders had to be reconciled with the dissatisfied masses, who

7-111

(2)

according to Roy wanted to struggle on their own rather than under the former's leadership. In so far as he placed the all too human human masses at the focus of revolutionary struggle, in their desire for self actualization and self determination while keeping the idea of an underlying notion of being citizens of the same nation, MN Roy was able to ~~confine~~ give a uniquely revolutionary and nationalistic twist to the class oriented struggle that Marxism endorsed in workers of the world while, you have nothing to lose but your chains.

Vague
Mention his
SP of it
which was 12

(3)

(C) Materialism posits ~~reality as it~~ material as the foundation of ~~reality~~. Marx's historic materialism ~~pro~~ laid down the progress of history as a result of dialectics or contradiction between material forces or economic conditions to be more precise.

He said that rather than the Hegelian idea of dialectics of ideas for the ultimate realization of the Spirit, humanity has evolved based on ~~the~~ who owned the means of production. This led to a class of the exploited such as slaves, serfs and

what
or was the
rational
of more
be kind
viewpoint

and labour in the capitalist era while the
monarch, feudal lords and bourgeoisie as
the owners and oppressors. He said that
this contradiction in the advanced industrial
societies will culminate in the violent
overthrow of capitalists by the masses,
leading upto communism which would be
the end stage of history's progress.

4

(d) ~~Communitarian~~ communitarians place the
role of community at the centre of an
individual's identity. Rather than the
individualistic, unencumbered, atomist
conception of a person, they see him as
embedded in community. Justice in
that sense would vary from society to
society depending on what value people
associate with social goods rather than
having a universal principle of distribution
of goods as held by Rawls.

include views of
more
communitarian
theory

342

Michael Walzer in Spheres of Justice
holds that justice demands that inequalities
in one sphere do not affect the distribution
of social goods in another sphere. He
holds that different goods should be distributed
according to different principles by different

8

agents leading to complex equality (6)

(e) Not attempted

Q-3

(a) The state with absolute or authority in Hobbes' Leviathan is a beneficiary of the social contract between egoistic, self-centred, individualistic and self interested individuals whose struggle for power after power ceaseth only in death to secure their lives from the constant threat they pose each other. To say that it is sheer terror that cements individuals would be a highly gross under-estimation of the rationality that drives the vesting of absolute power in the Leviathan.

Life in the state of nature is solitary, nasty, beutich, and poor and short. This limits the ability of everyone to pursue their ends as they define them. In order to further their interests, they voluntarily give up freedoms to preserve life for what would freedom mean if they do not survive. The fear of authority is an enabling condition for everyone who can

(1)

now direct energies from the constant need to protect oneself from others who are equally worried about their moral form others.

(b) Aristotle, the Greek political philosopher, belonged to the classical tradition of invariable link between politics and ethics.

Try to frame your answer according to
✓ Ask justify & then critically
examine the statement.

5

(C) The conditions John Locke states for the creation of state are somewhat contradictory through his political thought. At the outset he holds that human beings are basically good and pose no threat to the life, health, liberty and possessions of others unlike Hobbes who holds a pessimistic view about human nature. ~~In his later~~ Later, he asserts that the greed of some could threaten liberty of others which necessitates the state creation.

The basic features of state as per John Locke are its conception is limited to the public sphere, limited to protection of ~~enclous~~ from encroachment of ~~rights~~ natural rights of everyone by others and its power circumscribed by a constitution. This state will function as a night watchman, acting only to prevent obstruction of exercise of rights.

Too short
Both parts of
answer are missing
lay points

6

(4)

(7)

(a) John Stuart Mill was among the ~~first~~ first people to assert that women should have equal political rights as other citizens. This defence was based on the liberal ideal of equal moral worth of all human beings. In Mill's case, he was more interested in the quality of the electorate rather than the nature. He laid an elaborate thesis on a good liberal education which would make people fit for democracy, be it women or men.

Unlike Rousseau who treated women as naturally inferior whose presence would distract political process besides their domestic and roles, Mill held that wider participation promotes a diversity of ways. Mill's scheme of plural voting for higher educated people highlights his focus on inequality in intellect based on educational qualifications rather than sexual bias.

Not merely
provident
any of his
specific arguments in
defence of women

(4)

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(b) Fascism emerged in Europe during the interwar period as a virulent force that swept across Germany initially, besides having much in common with Peros' Argentina and Japan's imperialism. The social foundations of fascism lie in a poor, unemployed, hungry and deprived people who had been nationally humiliated by the outcomes of World War I and highly disappointed by democratic coalitions ruling them afterwards. This was a people squeezed between an increasingly unionising working class and strong capitalists.

Analyse these points separately pointwise

Ideologically, the propaganda machine of Nazis and Mussolini's regime propelled a militaristic notion of nationalism, harking back to the past greatness of their nations. A strong anti-rational, pro-action, impulsive, collective blind obedience thrust picking selectively from Nietzsche's *Übermensch*, Bergson's vitalism, Rousseau's General will and Sorrel's writings motivated people to embrace these fascist regimes.

Very good

10

Although communism was supposed to be the rule of the working class but its degeneration into one-man show was equivalent with Fascist's God-like vision of supreme leader. Like communism, Fascism was collectivist, drowning individual identities into the single whole of one society.

Good
achieve points of similarity

As Marcuse said, man had become herds of sheep and goat in fascism too. (9)

(C) Classical Marxism with its ~~too~~ immovable belief in the inevitability of a working class led violent revolutionary overthrow of capitalism in a stark contrast to liberalism which according to Alan Ryan still survives because of its ability to accommodate changes ^{inherent} with time. The historical materialism, class conflict and end state conception of justice makes classical Marxism more of a strain of political thought too focused on a certain perception without scope of acknowledging the obvious impact of culture, ~~trust~~ religion, traditions on society or the dialectics between races, sexes, ethnicities, nations etc. Liberalism, on the other hand has co-opted democracy, integrated socialists and feminist perspectives to a certain extent and continues to evolve taken in response to demands of justice.

However, the increasing inequalities, unbridled exploitation of resources for the benefit of few and to the detriment of many, unequal distribution of wealth

Support your argument by citing news of famous authors or common factors

and constantly reported inhumane working conditions in third world countries for the insatiable material greed of capitalist societies will continue to keep Marx and his ideas relevant. The liberal procedural & political equality would have to keep addressing the need of substantive and socio-economic equality that classical Marxism propounded.

q no 1
elaborate

10
+2

12

SECTION - B

5

(a) Critical theory emerged as a response to the failure of working class revolution to materialise while the one major state based on communism came to be led by elites in the form of vanguard of the proletariat.

It was based on the philosophy of Hegel, political economy of Marx and psychology of Freud. It was critical of obsession with science while focussing on instrumental rationality. The economic determinism of Marx was critiqued even as Marxism pointed out the end of the revolutionary potential of the masses as they had been blinded to the fact of

Most from what were their major viewpoints?

their exploitation by creation of a consumer society where new wants and their satisfaction preoccupied the working class. man was projected as not merely a puppet at the mercy of economic forces but 'man the creator', capable of changing destiny through a combination of ability, polity and material.

S

(b) The public private divide is contested by the radical feminists as embodied in Carol Hanisch's 'Personal is political'.

The organization of labour and patriarchy in family is a field requiring democratization given that so many other aspects such as divorce, inheritance, adoption are regulated by state; so polity has to intervene. Secondly, the personal drudgery translates into a lack of political participation, further disempowering women in the political arena. This has also been highlighted by Susan Moller Okin in 'Justice, Gender and Family'.

Colonialism more on the role of state as imposed & liberator for both

Liberal feminists with their faith in the neutrality of the agency of state and its potential role in the sphere of equality for women want to keep the spheres of personal & political separate as the former depend more on individuals & their relationships

S

(c) NOT ATTEMPTED

(d) The post colonial state varies from dictatorship such as in Africa to thriving democracies as India. The circumstances created by colonialism such as poverty, deprivation, unsustainable exploitation of resources and support for local elites led to the newly independent states adopting socialism, democratic socialism, oligarchies etc. ~~It has~~ The nature of post colonial state has, however, undeniably been significantly affected by the vision of the leaders in the nationalist struggles. It is evident from the stark contrast between India, founded on the democratic ~~secular~~ elites of the founding fathers and Pakistan, a theocratic democracy on its knees in front of a powerful military founded on an essentially divisive plank of religion rather than equality of all.

Vague
The question
had to be
analysed
from a
Colonial
Perspective

(E) The Power has been said ^{to be} at the foot of politics. The pluralists hold that power is held by multiple groups rather than ~~by~~ an overarching state power or by the elites ~~as held by the elites~~ theory of power. Robert Owen said in a famous experiment the US sought to prove this pluralist conception of power. This multiplicity allows for various voices to be heard and involved in decision making.

This view is also contrasted to Foucault's 'power is everywhere' where it is not something that is possessed but is practised and embodied in all. Hannah Arendt held that power exists only when people act as in concert & goes extinct when they disengage.

Try to elaborate
more on
Dahl's view of
Hindbloom's view in
the context

8

14

(a) Feminists believe that the cause of disparity between men and women is sex and this disparity can and should be overcome. In order to prove that women are worse-off than men because of the gendered nature of labour in family or notions about intellect and physical strength, it would first have to be acknowledged that individuals, although morally equal in worth, are unequal in many aspects such as economic status, race, cultural background, education etc. Here inequality is difference, the un-sameness; gender, role society gives to a biological sex is also one of these differences that constitute part of identity of an individual. These differences lead to discrimination/disadvantage and one of these differences leads to the need for feminism also; to pursue redressal and equalization of inequality.

Analyze how gender exists along with many other identities

Feminists view state as an embodiment of the gendered nature of society. According to Catherine McKinnon laws of the state are used to silence and subordinate women. The norms in governance are based on male values and male perception of equality, that is inherently loaded against women.

Analyze how state can play a role in redressal of this situation

2

(b) Hobbes' view of the nature of human beings is pessimistic in that they are self interested, highly individualistic, power seeking and in a state of war of all against all. To prevent the constant threat of from fellow beings on their liberty to uninhibitedly pursue the ends as they define them, people vest all the power in Leviathan.

The liberal perception of all being generally equal, individualistic and having unlimited liberty is characteristically liberal. The social contract to establish an over arching absolute authority which will have to be unquestioningly obeyed is a direct movement towards totalitarianism as any and every freedom can be taken away by Leviathan to enforce the right to life. In doing this, Hobbes clearly places life above rights and liberties and order above chaos and anarchy. This shift can be traced to the tumultuous times that Hobbes was living in during the English civil war. However, the novelty of Hobbes' political thought lies in the more rejection of any divine right of monarchs that had been prevalent till then. In that lies his revolutionary thrust.

cont
ly more on
stands of
individuals
of his
primary of
individual

(c) John Rawls' Theory of Justice is an attempt to incorporate value of equality in the liberals' perception of justice. In doing this, he stays true to the liberal principle of liberty while seeking to correct inequalities that the exercise of those liberties entail. His theory can be summarised in 2 stage process which has to be followed in the same lexical order while distributing social goods justly.

1) Liberty principle: Everyone shall have the right to maximum equal liberty which is compatible with same right for others.

2) Difference principle: a) Inequalities should benefit the least well off.
b) Inequalities shall be attached to offices to which all have fair and equal opportunity.

The difference principle aims to justify inequalities if they act to improve the lot of the disadvantaged. In this sense, the unequal share of wealth and property that the rich own would be justified if they are using it to employ poor migrant labourers who can satisfy their basic needs from the earnings.

Rawls' assumption that people behind a veil of ignorance will agree to these principles is criticized by Sandel in that an individual stripped of his values, preferences and wants would not even be an individual. Feminists criticize it for treating family as the unit of society, ignoring injustices within the family.

~~Global
more on his on his
& also on his
significant~~

10+2
10